[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 17th January, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The New Year's Day honours.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 14th January, says that, as observed by the *Indian Daily News*, there is a general complaint that Government, as a rule, bestows titles and honours only upon those persons who have directly or indirectly rendered important services to it, leaving out in the cold men who merely promote the public good. This policy has tended to lower titles in public estimation. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that, at the distribution of the New Year's Day honours this time, the claims of those persons who had taken special interest in works of public utility were not entirely overlooked. The new departure is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that this class of people will get a still larger share of titles in future. The *Koh* is glad to see the names of Mr. Edwin Arnold, author of *The Light of Asia*, the Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad Khán, Munshi Newal Kishore, proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbár*, and Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nalkar, President of the Poona Serva Janik Sabha, in the lists of recipients of New Year's Day honours. The *Koh* expresses regret that only some ordinary titles, such as Rao Bahádur and Khán Bahádur, have been the share of the Panjáb this year. It is difficult to understand why Mr. J. B. Lyall, the popular Lieutenant-Governor of the province, has not been knighted. The

Koh hopes that His Honor will be made a K.C.S.I. and the people in the Panjáb will get a larger share of titles and honours next year.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The New Year's Day honours and the Central Provinces.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 11th January, adverting to the New Year's Day honours, says that not a single native of the Central Provinces is to be found in the lists of recipients of titles published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 2nd idem. Hence some people may be led to suppose that in those provinces no person was deserving of a titular distinction. This is, however, not the case. In other provinces titles have been bestowed upon Honorary Magistrates, Presidents and Members of Municipal Boards, Tahsíldárs, Police Inspectors, and even Head-clerks of Government offices. Obviously there is no lack of such deserving officials and non-officials in the Central Provinces. Probably the Chief Commissioner thinks that an indiscriminate shower of the titles of Rae Bahádur and Khán Bahádur is calculated to reduce their value, and that no person should receive a title unless he has rendered some very important services to the State or the public. This is the reason why the Chief Commissioner appears to have recommended no inhabitant of the Central Provinces for a title. The natives of those provinces should follow the example of the people in other provinces in order to make themselves deserving of such honours and titles.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Bestowal of the title of K.C.S.I. on the Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad Khán.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th January, expresses joy at the promotion by Her Majesty of the Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad Khán to Knight Commandership of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, and calls him a great reformer and benefactor of the Muhammadan community.

Circulation, 298 copies.

Bestowal of the title of C.I.E. on Munshi Nawal Kishor, proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbár*.

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th January, says that more than two years ago it recommended the bestowal of a suitable title on Munshi Nawal Kishor in recognition of his important services to the cause of education. At last Government has taken his claims into consi-

deration, and appointed him a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The bestowal of the title on him ought to be a source of pride to the whole native press. The *Tuti* congratulates the Munshi, and prays that he may live long to enjoy the title.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th January, expresses great satisfaction at the bestowal of the title of C.I.E. on Munshi Nawal Kishor, and says that in honouring him Government has honoured the whole native press, of which he is a most distinguished member. (The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 7th January, says that all native editors should be proud of the great honour bestowed on the Munshi by Government. He has greatly encouraged the spread of learning and liberally contributed to charitable funds.)

Circulation, 425 copies.

The same.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 10th January, after referring to the warm reception accorded to the delegates at Madras and giving a brief account of the proceedings of the National Congress, remarks that the resolutions passed by the great national assembly were just and reasonable, except the 8th resolution, with which the *Koh* does not sympathise. It would be enough for the present if respectable natives were admitted to volunteer corps. There is no necessity for putting arms into the hands of the common people by repealing the Arms Act. The measure would even be dangerous to some extent. Of course, natives should be given a larger share of posts in the Military Department, and military colleges should be established in this country. It is to be regretted that some persons are of opinion that the Congress means to transfer the government of the country from Englishmen to Bengáli Bábus. Nothing could be a greater misapprehension than this. The Congress simply means that Government should more largely avail itself of the services of competent natives in conducting the administration. The opponents of the Congress would do well to consider the interest taken by Europeans and Government in that assembly. When the

Circulation 450 copies.

The National Congress, Madras.

Congress met at Calcutta in 1886, the Viceroy invited some select delegates to an evening party. Similarly on the last occasion the Governor of Madras invited all the delegates, who were about seven hundred in number, to an evening party on the 31st December last and showed great courtesy to them.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The same.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 11th January, after giving a brief account of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Madras National Congress on the 30th December, says that the Congress was a remarkable success, which was greatly due to Rája Sir T. Madho Rao. This year the Congress will assemble at Allahabad, and is sure to be equally successful owing to the efforts of Rája Rámpal Singh, who is a very popular and public-spirited man. It is the earnest prayer of the *Sindhu* that the great national assembly may be more and more successful every year.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Sir Lepel Griffin and the National Congress.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th January, after quoting an extract from Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior in which he attacked the Bengalis, remarks that the speech was very severely criticized at the National Congress by Mr. Norton, a distinguished European Barrister-at-law of Madras. Mr. Norton said that Sir Lepel's speech was not suited to an Englishman and was calculated to affix a dark stain on the fair fame of the British nation: and that the Government of India would have been required to give an explanation, had there been in this country an assembly corresponding to the English Parliament. The very mention of Sir Lepel's name by Mr. Norton called forth a torrent of hisses. Sir Lepel's speech was doubtless marked by great exaggeration and was not in good taste. Similarly the conduct of the Congress towards him was open to objection.

Circulation, 850 copies.

Dalíp Singh, the Sikhs, and the Hindús.

The *Mullá Dopiázá* (Lahore), of the 9th January, publishes a picture in which Dalíp Singh is represented as drowning in a river and as pulling after him the Sikhs and the Hindús by the hair.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 181 copies.

British rule in India.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in continuation of its previous articles on British rule in India, says, in its issue of the 11th January, that another great evil brought about by British rule is the decline of bravery and martial spirit among natives. The warlike races of this country greatly suffer from want of employment. If a military career is not opened to them, their martial spirit will soon become extinct. There has been an appreciable reduction in the average term of life of natives owing to the consequent falling off in their physique. The National Congress and other native political associations have continuously been urging the enlistment of respectable natives as volunteers, with a view to remedying the evil to some extent. The growing discontent in the country is another disadvantage brought about by British rule. The spread of English education has naturally created in the minds of the children of the soil a desire for obtaining liberty. But this desire is misconstrued into disloyalty and thwarted by some European officers, the consequence being the spread of dissatisfaction among natives at their exclusion from the political rights and privileges to which they are entitled. It is, however, to be hoped that Englishmen, who themselves value liberty so highly and have assisted other nations in acquiring the same, will ultimately accede to the wishes of their Indian subjects.

Suggested admission of natives to the higher ranks of military service.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 13th January, urges the admission of cadets of good families in this country to the higher ranks of military service, suggesting the establishment of one or two military colleges where the candidates may receive necessary education and training. The measure is sure to be very popular with the warlike races among natives, whose conciliation would be a great source of strength to the British Government. The time is looming in the distance when Government will have, *nolens volens*, to throw open high posts in the army to natives. It will be

better if Government anticipates that time and voluntarily grants the privilege with a good grace.

Circulation, 595 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's speeches at the Allahabad and Agra darbárs.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 12th January, referring to the different subjects to which Sir Auckland Colvin drew the attention of the people in his addresses at the Allahabad and Agra darbárs, highly praises the speeches and asks the people to take His Honor's advice to heart and act upon it. In conclusion, the *Akhbár* observes that the speeches, which were delivered in Urdu, clearly show that the Lieutenant-Governor possesses a very fair knowledge of Persian and Arabic, and is a perfect master of the Urdu language. (The *Akhbár-i-Álam*, Meerut, of the 10th January, publishes Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the Allahabad darbár, and remarks that the speech deserves to be written in golden letters.)

Circulation, 200 copies.

The same.

The *Mihr-i-Nímroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th January, says that Sir Auckland Colvin's address at the Agra darbár was a very impressive one. Such earnest language was never before used by any Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Auckland clearly d c ıre d what matters would chiefly engage his attention. He has great sympathy with the people, and will do his best to improve their condition. The *Mihr* then publishes His Honor's speech *in extenso*.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, says that Sir Auckland Colvin's administration is sure to prove very beneficial to the inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He is as merciful as just, and takes great interest in promoting every science and art. There is every reason to hope that an industrial college will be established in these provinces during his tenure of office. The popular grievances connected with the dispensation of justice and railway management will receive attention from him. His Honor will do well to follow the example of his distinguished predecessor, Sir William Muir, and patronize the native

press by purchasing a number of copies of vernacular newspapers for distribution in schools. It is almost needless to say that students would read newspapers with advantage. The *Jám* then gives brief notices of the administrations of the twelve Lieutenant-Governors who preceded Sir Auckland Colvin.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Alleged sale of girls.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 13th January, says that a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* complains of the sale of girls in this country. The *Azád* itself has frequently drawn attention to the practice in vain. The sale of girls is carried on among some Hindu tribes as a regular trade under the name of marriage, especially in the territory lying between Fyzabad and Bhojpur. The practice does not differ much from slave trade, properly so called, except in name. The parents devote the money derived from the sale of a girl to their own use. The man who buys her makes her his wife or sells her in turn to another man. Girls are not always sold to men of the same caste; girls of lower castes have often been found at the houses of Thákurs. The purchasers consider these girls to be their slaves and treat them with severity, exacting more work than they can perform, and so forth. Young girls are often sold and married to old men, who die soon after the marriage, leaving them to undergo the miseries of widowhood for life. It is almost needless to say that such young widows often become women of loose character. The sale of girls in the way above referred to is not at all sanctioned by the Hindu religion, and therefore it is a matter of great surprise and regret that Government does not put a stop to it. Girls are also largely sold by poor persons in times of famine, and are generally treated with cruelty by the purchasers. But Government neither forbids such sales nor takes the trouble to enquire how the girls are treated by the purchasers.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Alleged illtreatment of people by two officers in court, Gujranwalla.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 11th January, regrets to say that at Gujranwalla one officer is in the habit of abusing persons in court and that another orders people's ears to be pulled.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 11th January, complains that on the 26th December, at Rawal Pindi, some European soldiers, who were drunk, drove a hackney-carriage through the bazar at the cantonment very rashly, and that consequently a native boy was thrown down and run over by the carriage. The boy's father and some other persons pursued the soldiers and overtook them with great difficulty, but they were unable to seize the soldiers, as the latter threatened to attack them. No police constable had the courage to interfere with the soldiers. In a late issue the *Áftáb* referred to another unfortunate accident, in which a native boy was run over by a European's carriage near the Lawrence Hall. Some time ago at Peshawar a European soldier shot the driver of a camel, which was laden with his luggage. The *Áftáb* appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb to take steps with a view to checking the occurrence of such painful incidents in future.

A native boy run over by the carriage of some European soldiers at Rawal Pindi.

Circulation, 85 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 9th January, regrets to say that, although it has repeatedly drawn attention to the objectionable method in which coolies are pressed for service and provisions are collected in Kumaun for Government officers and troops in camp, the practice has not yet been stopped. The people themselves and official underlings, such as patwáris and chaprásis, are chiefly responsible for the continuance of the evil. The former readily supply any quantity of provisions under official pressure, but they would refuse on various false pretexts to give even a small quantity of milk for the tea of an officer, if official pressure were withdrawn. The official underlings entrusted with the collection of supplies are in favour of the present practice for manifest reasons. Mr. Nugent, Senior Assistant Commissioner, charged local traders with the work of providing all supplies. The new arrangement worked well and was satisfactory to all parties concerned, but it had to be abandoned two or three months after its introduction, owing to the two causes above referred to. The

Supply of provisions to European officers in camp in Kumaun.

Akhbár then refers to the quarrel which lately took place at Dwáráhát between a native soldier and a syce on one side and some peasants on the other, owing to the former's refusing to pay the full price for articles supplied by the latter for the use of Major Campbell and another European officer. The soldier severely hurt one of the peasants, and has consequently been criminally prosecuted. The *Akhbár* urges that, if the present system for the supply of provisions cannot be stopped, at all events the local authorities should issue strict orders to the effect that nothing should be taken by any man from the store-house until he has made full payment for it at the fixed rate.

Assessment of the income-tax.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 9th January, says that every Government must doubtless levy taxes in order to meet the cost of administration. The former rulers of this country, however, never introduced so many different taxes as the British Government has. It reflects great credit on the patience of the Indians that they quietly pay all these taxes as best they can. The unsatisfactory condition to which they have already been reduced may be inferred from the circumstance that the property of twenty or twenty-five persons is sold at the local courts on the 20th day of every month. Although complaints are frequent in native newspapers against the levy of the income-tax, Government is not likely to abolish it. It should, however, make a point of securing fair and equitable asssesments. The assessment at present is mere guess-work, and consequently cases of over-assessment and under-assessment are very frequent, as may be expected. In the opinion of the *Akhbár*, the work could be best done by local committees composed of respectable and conscientious private individuals.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Income-tax and the frontier defences.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th January, represents the income-tax and the cost of the frontier defences as two frightful monsters playing havoc in the country.

Circulation, 405 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th January, adverting to the rumour of the imposition of a tax on Muhammadan mosques and Hindu temples at Delhi, enters a strong protest against the measure and urges the abolition of the tax.

Rumour of the imposition of a tax on Muhammadan mosques and Hindu temples at Delhi.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th January, is glad to say that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has sanctioned some special scholarships for Muhammadan students who desire to continue their studies after passing the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin, who takes great interest in the spread of education, will follow suit with a view to encouraging high education among the Musalmáns of these provinces. The subject was repeatedly brought to the notice of his predecessor, Sir Alfred Lyall, in vain.

Special scholarships sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of Assam for Muhammadan students.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *A'ftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 13th January, expresses surprise at the indifference of Mr. J. B. Lyall's Government to the distress caused to the poorer classes of people in the Panjáb by the scarcity of grain, and urges that in no case should more than one-fourth the grain produce of the province be allowed to be exported to Europe. It is high time that the Lieutenant-Governor should interfere and regulate the grain trade; otherwise a large portion of the population will die of starvation.

Scarcity of grain in the Panjáb.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 11th January, complains that some Afghán and Baloch traders, who have lately found their way to Harda and its suburbs, greatly oppress the people. They take grass from grass-cutters without paying the full price, and even forcibly graze their horses on standing crops. The worst of it is that the complaints of the people are unheeded by the local authorities.

Afghán and Baloch traders in Harda.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Need for privies in third class carriages on the East Indian Railway.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th January, complains that native passengers are exposed to much inconvenience from the want of urinals and privies in the third class railway carriages on the East Indian line, and asks the authorities of the line to supply the want, as has already been done on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Lan guage.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Adab-i-Álam* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hádí Husain.	Jan. 7th ...	Jan. 13th ...	140 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Ázamgarh* ...	Ázamgarh ...	„ ...	„ ...	Qudrat Ali ...	„ 9th ...	„ 12th ...	208 „
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Barkat Ali ...	„ 14th ...	„ 16th ...	250 „
4	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	„ ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Búta Singh ...	„ 9th, 11th & 13th.	„ 13th, 15th & 16th.	500 „
5	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	„ 7th ...	„ 17th ...	200 „
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	63 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Láhore ...	„ ...	Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 7th, 10th & 12th.	„ 11th, 14th & 16th.	3,000 „
8	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	„ 10th ...	„ 15th ...	215 „
9	*Akhbáru-i-Akhyár* ...	Delhi ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Dín ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	250 „
10	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Fakhru-l-din ...	„ 6th ...	„ 12th ...	150 „
11	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	„ 13th ...	„ 15th ...	200 „
12	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	„ 10th & 14th,	„ 12th & 15th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
13	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 9th ...	„ 12th ...	85 copies.
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 7th ...	„ 13th ...	160 „
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly, ...	Mirzá Khán ...	„ 11th ...	„ 15th ...	110 „
16	*Avadh* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Ali ...	„ 13th ...	„ 14th ...	240 „

17	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mihir Chand ...	,,	13th ...	,,	17th ...	100	,,
18	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,		9th ...	,,	11th ...	2,000	,,
19	*Chaltá Purzá* ...	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,,	8th ...	,,	12th ...	250	,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	,, ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,,	7th & 14th...	,,	12th & 17th,	250	,,
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,,	9th ...	,,	12th ...	425	,,
22	*Delhi Punch* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	,,	11th ...	,,	14th ...	315	,,
23	*Dharm Jíwan* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sattyá Nand ...	,,	15th ...	,,	17th ...	300	,,
24	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Pandit Maháráj Kishun.	,,	7th & 14th,	,,	11th & 17th,	425	,,
25	*Gulzár-i-Oudh* ...	Sultanpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Nirotam Dás ...	,,	10th ...	,,	14th ...		
26	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	,,	8th ...	,,	12th ...	400	,,
27	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	,, ...	Daily ...	Jagan Náth Bájpai...	,,	10th to 15th,	,,	11th to 16th,	181	,,
28	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,,	7th, 11th & 14th.	,,	11th, 14th & 17th.	100	,,
29	*Jalwá-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	,,	9th ...	,,	12th ...	130	,,
30	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,,	1st & 8th ...	,,	12th & 17th,	150	,,
31	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	,,	15th ...	,,	16th ...	162	,,
32	*Karndmah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	,,	9th ...	,,	13th ...	250	,,
33	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,,	13th ...	,,	16th ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*,	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,,	8th ...	,,	12th ...	200 copies.	
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sálig Rám ...	,,	,, ...	,,	,, ...	400	,,
36	*Khurshíd-i-Afáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	,,	7th ...	,,	13th ...	200	,,
37	*Khurshíd-i-Azamgarh*,	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ilhám Alí ...	,,	5th ...	,,	11th ...		
38	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Harsukh Rái ...	,,	10th, 12th & 14th.	,,	12th, 15th & 16th.	450	,,
39	*Lahore Gazette* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Didár Bakhsh ...	,,	7th ...	,,	12th ...	100	,,
40	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqí Dás ...	,,	8th ...	,,	11th ...	450	,,
41	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	...	,,	9th ...	,,	13th ...	130	,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
42	*Mashhár-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	Jan. 10th ...	Jan. 12th ...	200 copies.
43	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 14th ...	,, 17th ...	47 ,,
44	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá* ...	Hoshangábád,	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	,, 8th & 15th,	,, 11th & 17th,	275 ,,
45	*Mauj-i-Zarafat* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	275 ,,
46	*Mazáq-ká-Putlá* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 12th ...	,, 16th ...	150 ,,
47	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	,, ...	,, ...	Karímu-l-lah ...	,, 7th ...	,, 11th ...	250 ,,
48	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Láhore ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 9th ...	,, 13th ...	400 ,,
49	*Muftáh-i-Ám* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	,, 10th ...	,, 14th ...	100 ,,
50	*Mulki Shuhdá* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	,, 9th ...	,, ,, ...	1,725 ,,
51	*Mulká Dopiáz* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Alá Dín ...	,, ,, ...	,, 11th ...	850 ,,
52	*Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Bihári Lál ...	For January ...	,, 15th ...	125 ,,
53	*Naiyar-i-Ásam* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	Jan. 9th ...	,, 14th ...	180 ,,
54	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,, 8th & 12th,	,, 11th & 15th,	180 ,,
55	*Naším-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ...	,, 8th ...	,, 17th ...	50 ,,
56	*Nigamom-yá* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Debi Prasád ...	For January ...	,, 13th ...	186 ,,
57	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	Jan. 9th ...	,, ,, ...	100 ,,
58	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	,, 12th ...	,, 14th ...	620 ,,
59	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 14th ...	,, 17th ...	306 ,,
60	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Marátha-English.	,, ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	,, 11th ...	,, 13th ...	400 ,,
61	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 11th to 17th,	,, 11th to 17th,	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).

62	*Oudh Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	,,	12th	...	,, 16th	...	450	,,
63	*Panjábí Akhbár*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	,,	11th	...	,, 15th	...	450	,,
64	*Panjáb Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-dín	...	,,	12th	...	,, 15th	...	80	,,
65	*Páte Khán*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Rahmán	...	,,	11th	...	,, ,,	...	400	,,
66	*Patiálá Akhbár*	...	Patiálá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Dín Muhammad	...	,,	10th	...	,, 12th	...	365	,,
67	*Prayág Samachár*	...	Alláhábád	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Bnairoun Singh	...	,,	7th & 14th,		,, 11th & 16th,		500	,,
68	*Public-News*	...	Láhore	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Hargopál	...	,,	8th	...	,, 15th	...	600	,,
69	*Qaisarí*	...	Jullundur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	,,	7th & 14th,		,, 16th	...	115	,,
70	*Rafáh-i-Ám*	...	Siálkot	...	,,	...	,,	...	Díván Chand	...	Nov.	8th, 16th & 24th & Dec. 1st & 8th.		,, 14th	...	400	,,
71	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muharram Alí	...	Jan.	7th	...	,, 13th	...	400	,,
72	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Husain	...	,,	16th	...	,, 17th	...	200	,,
73	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Nádir Alí	...	,,	11th & 17th,		,, 14th & 17th,		405	,,
74	*Rajputana Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Murád Alí	...	,,	9th	...	,, 12th	...	432	,,
75	*Ratn Prakásh*	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.		,,	5th	...	,, 11th	...	150	,,
76	*Rávi*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Hargopál	...	,,	11th	...	,, 15th	...	450	,,
77	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamshed Alí	...	,,	1st & 8th	...	,, 12th & 17th,		150	,,
78	*Roznah*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	,,	12th & 16th,		,, 13th & 17th,		113	,,
79	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár*	...	Bahawalpur	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Dwárká Náth	...	,,	12th	...	,, 15th	...	250	,,
80	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí*	...	Delhi	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Qudus	...	,,	,,	...	,, ,,	...	310	,,
81	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*		Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Banshí Dhar	...	,,	9th	...	,, 13th	...	160	,,
82	*Shahna-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	,,	8th	...	,, 11th	...	180	,,
83	*Sham-i-Oudh*	...	Fyzábád	...	,,	...	Tri-monthly,		Sheo Prasád	...	,,	1st & 11th,		,, 17th	...	138	,,
84	*Shula-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Jamná Prasád	...	,,	10th	...	,, 11th	...	95	,,
85	*Siraju-l-Akhbár*	...	Jhelam	...	,,	...	,,	...	Faqír Muhammad	...	,,	9th	...	,, 12th	...	350	,,
86	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Marátha-Hindí.		,,	...	Lakshman Anant	...	,,	11th	...	,, 15th	...	200	,,
87	*Surma-i-Rozgár*	...	Ágrá	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Itrat Husain	...	,,	13th	...	,, 14th	...	258	,,
88	*Sarkár-i-Qaisarí*	...	Rámpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Rasá	...	,,	12th	...	,, 16th	...	137	,,
89	*Tahzíb*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muzaffar Alí Khán,		,,	,,	...	,, ,,	...	60	,,
90	*Tamannaí*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	,,	...	Púran Chand	...	,,	8th	...	,, 11th	...	125	,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
91	*Nûr-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	Jan. 8th ...	Jan. 12th ...	298 copies.
92	*Vastru-l-Mulk* ...	Siálkot ...	" ...	" ...	Ghulám Ahmad ...	" 4th ...	" 11th ...	175 "
93	*Victoria Paper* ...	" ...	" ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	" 9th to 14th	" 12th to 17th,	950 "
94	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Marátha-English.	Weekly ...	Balwant Keshi Náth,	" 12th ...	" 15th ...	130 "
95	*Zarifu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Sábit Ali ...	" 8th ...	" 14th ...	250 "

ALLAHABAD:
The 23rd January, 1888.

PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

CONFIDENTIAL.

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